Purse.

is to Be Presented With

\$500 in Gold.

for buying presents, and this means a good deal of scheming and maneuvering in

dollars is welcomed heartfly by the women

columns of The Ster, but it will break off

abruptly just as the concluding chapter is reached. The story, entitled "When the

War Was Over," written by Frederick R.

Burton, is so ingeniously planned that the entire climax is contained in this conclud-

ing chapter. Of course, the ending is pro-

portionate and logical with the preceding

portions, and all that is necessary is to

read the tale and try to throw yourself

read the tale and try to throw yourself into touch with the author's motives and methods of thought. The conditions of the contest thus to be inaugurated are printed once more for the benefit of those who may have chanced to miss them before. Do not fall to read every issue of the Star containing the installments of this entrancing romance, which will be well worth perusal, even if the reader does not desire to enter the contest, or is

does not desire to enter the contest, or is barred from it by reason of some ungov-ernable circumstance.

1. The Evening Star will pay \$500 in gold

to the reader from whom it receives by mail, at the publication office, Pennsylvania ave-

will be divided equally.

2. Should The Star fall to receive a solution that is complete and absolutely correctin all its details, the \$500 in gold will be

allotted to the twenty-nine readers whose explanation shall come nearest to the true

solution of the mystery according to their percentage of merit, and the money will be

 vided as follows:
 \$100

 1st Prize
 \$10

 2d Prize
 75

 3d Prize
 50

 4th Prize
 25

 25 Prizes of \$10 each
 250

person sending the explanation next near-est, and so on, for the third and fourth prizes. The remaining twenty-five prizes of the each will be awarded to the persons

elved or considered after six o'cloc

Rules of the Competition.

1. But one solution can be entered by

2. All guesses must be sent by mail and

in no other way, plainly addressed to "Prize Story Editor," The Evening Star,

3. In order to put out-of-town readers of

The Star on a time equality with city readers, they will be permitted to secure from

ing Star, Washington, D. C."

5. The \$500 will be awarded under the foregoing general conditions, according to the best judgment of the judges appointed by The Star, and they will have complete control and final decision in all matters relating to this contest

ating to this contest.

6. "A complete and correct solution" can

or winners of the cash prizes will be pub-lished in The Star at the earliest date pos-sible after the publication of the final

hapter. No condition of subscription to The Star

is imposed. Guessers must be women and girls and necessarily they must be readers

of The Star, but they may read the story in The Star taken by any member of the family and need not be regular subscribers themselves in order to enter the competition. While only women and girls may guess and win the prizes, they can receive help as to their gress from any member of

help as to their guess from any member of their family or from all the family.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds in fee have been filed as follows

Harry J. Mattern et ux. to Frank H. Burns,

lot 44, sq. 511; \$10. Jas. E. Barnes et ux.

to Chas. E. Sessford, lots 37 and 45, sq. 44;

\$10. Chas. E. Sessford to Jno. A. Wynkoop,

same property; \$10. Mary E. Wynkoop to

Jas. E. Barnes, part original lot 6, sq. 733;

A Story of Mystery.

Do you know what a "Story of Mystery" is? It is a continued story of which all but the last chapter is printed, and then guesses

are made as to the solution, then the final

On October seventh a most interesting

mystery story, "When the War Was Over," will be started in The Star, and five hundred

dollars will be given for the first absolutely

lutely correct the amount will be divided

among those nearest to a correct solution

The guesses will be confined to women readers. Fuller particulars elsewhere.

correct solution. In case no guess is about

installment is printed.

p.m. November 12.

Washington, D. C.

fully bow to whatever decision the court might reach in the matter. Counsel for Major Armes, thought Mr. Morrison, admitted the facts contained in the returns. "They admit all were pleaded facts," interrupted Judge Bradley, "but not the legal conclusions to be deducted therefrom that you would make."

But, continued Mr. Morrison, it seemed to him that they had admitted that in the opinion of Gen. Schofield Maj. Armes had committed a military offense. And hence it appeared to him that the only question at issue was the authority of the acting secretary of war to order the arrest. He could not admit for an instant, explained Mr. Morrison, that in the eyes of military laws and regulations there exists any difference between officers on the active list and those on the retired list. The retired officers, according to the provisions of law, are not subject and amenable to some of the articles of war, but, he declared, to all of them.

The Question to Be Decided.

Mr. Morrison was proceeding to argue that officers on the retired list are subject to trial by courts-martial when Judge Bradley explained that there could be no contention as to that point, but the question to be decided was, was the arrest of Maj. Armes authorized by law?-and the court told Mr. Morrison that the burden of proving that it was rested upon him. Judge Bradley also explained that it would be weil for Mr. Morrison to explain the true legal meaning and significance of this term in the articles of war: "Officers charged with erime." &c.

crime," &c.

In reply to the court's inquiry, Mr. Morrison explained that the term should not be construed to mean civil crimes, but meant any offense against military law and prejudicial to discipline. When such an offense is committed, said Mr. Morrison, whether by active or retired officers, an arrest of the offender becomes an initial matter of regular proceedings against such offender. Close arrest, explained Mr. Morrison, meant not actual imprisonment or restraint, but was, in military affairs, merely constructive confinement in such a case as the present one. Such a taking into custody, said Mr. Morrison, was the usual initiatory proceeding preceding a trial before a court-martial, although he admitted that it was not an invariable preliminary proceeding. But after such an arrest it is usual, upon the application of the arrested officer, either active or retired, to grant him what is known as restraint within limits, and such imits might be within the boundaries of a post, barracks, town or state. And such an arrest, stated Mr. Morrison, was in reality nothing more, in effect, than the charging of an offense against the arrested officer.

Maj. Armes' Offense. In reply to the court's inquiry, Mr. Mor-

Maj. Armen' Offense.

Major Armes had, in writing the complained-of letter and showing it in the very face and teeth of Gen. Schofield, claimed Mr. Morrison, accused the general commanding the army of the most he'nous crimes known to military authorities. crimes known to military authorities. While It might not have been committed in the actual personal presence of Gen. Schofield, the general had personal knowledge of the commission of the alleged offense, and was, therefore, fully authorized and justified in initiating the proceedings against Major Armes. As to the contention of Major Armes' counsel that he had been arrested without first being made acquainted with the reason for his arrest, Mr. en arrested without first being made ac-ainted with the reason for his arrest, Mr. orrison read from military authorities to Morrison read from military authorities to show that an officer is not entitled to know forthwith the cause of his arrest, but must submit to arriest, being entitled, however, to have charges made known to him within eight days thereafter. Such a provision of military law, declared Mr. Morrison, was absolutely necessary to the preservation of discipline and good order.

Inquiries by the Judge.

Mr. Morrison was proceeding to explain that a retired officer might commit an act of insubordination as much so as an officer on the active list, when Judge Bradley inquired how Maj. Armes might be insubordinate when he was not under any orders? Mr. Morrison's reply was that Maj. Armes was subject to the orders of both the President and the Secretary of War, and he President and the Secretary of War, and he became guilty of insubordination when he committed any act prejudicial to discipline and good oder, the making of false charges against Gen. Schofield being, because of the falseners of the charges, such an offense. Judge Bradley next inquired whether Mr. Morrison contended that at the time of the arrest any charge had been made against Maj. Armes? Mr. Morrison replied that there was, the charge having been made in the bosom of Gen. Schofield. That is, said Mr. Morrison, Gen. Schofield, as acting secretary of war, knew that the offense had been committed, and because of that knowledge directed the arrest.

As to Making Arrests.

As to Making Arrests.

Judge Bradley explained that what he wished to know was whether it is usual or necessary for the officer making the arrest cause of his arrest. Mr. Morrison replied that it is not, and he ventured the assertion that not until Maj. Armes told him did the officer arresting him know the cause of the arrest. Not once in a hundred times is the cause then made known, he "Then," remarked Judge Bradley, amidst the laughter of those in the court room, "I am very glad that I am not in the army."

His Concluding Argument.

Mr. Morrison next proceeded to a discus sion of the right of the acting secretary of war to order Major Armes' arrest, and he entered into a long legal argument on the point, contending that the secretary's order for the arrest was in effect the order of the President, the unquestioned commanding officer of the army. For that reason, said Mr. Morrison, in conclusion, the arrest was a legally authorized one, and he, there-fore, asked that the petition for the writ fore, asked that the petition for the writ of habeas corpus be denied, and that Major Armes be returned to the custody of the military authorities, to be dealt with by them according to the military laws and regulations.

Mr. Siddons Follows.

Mr. Morrison was followed by Mr. Siddons, who, on behalf of Maj. Armes, made the concluding argument in the case. He dwelt at length upon what he claimed was the clearly unconstitutional and unnecessary arrest of Maj. Armes, claiming that reither statutes nor even military law jus-tified the arrest, and praying for his dis-

there the conclusion of Mr. Siddons' argument Judge Bradley took the case under advisement, announcing that he would render a decision in the matter next Thursday morning.
Until a decision in the case Maj. Armes'

personal recognizance was contin

AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

Expected Action in the Case of the Tenleytown Car Line.

There is little doubt that the Commissioners will refuse the application of the Georgetown and Tenleytown railroad for a permit to lay a track a short distance along Water street from the terminus of its tracks. The charter of the road does not permit the occupation of Water street, and the Commissioners, under the advice of their attorney, who, it is understood, has made an adverse report upon the applica-tion, will refuse the permit.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner's Jury So Decides in the Case of John Ellis, Killed at Long Bridge.

Today at noon Coroner Hammett held an inquest in the case of John Ellis, who was silled near the north end of the Long bridge Thursday night, as published in yesterday's Star, and the verdict was that his death was accidental. The jury concluded that a railroad train killed him, and there was no evidence of foul play shown or inti-

Mrs. Sarah Behrman Gets a Divorce Judge Hagner today granted Sarah D. Behrman a divorce from Raphael Behrman, and also granted her the custody of her shild, the charge being desertion.

The civil service commission has an interesting class of novitiates before its examiners today. Twenty-six are young men aminers today. Twenty-six are young men and seventy are young women. They are being examined in the English branches for positions as skilled laborers in the gov-ernment printing office, where the lucky mes will find occupation in folding, count-ng, stitching, gathering and feeding. nes will ind occupation in loiding, count-ng, stitching, gathering and feeding. Monday another hurdred applicants will be tramined for the same class of work and fuesday a like number.

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION. A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation

sworn to is a bona fide one. It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully five times that of any afternoon contemporary."

1	
	Circulation of The "Evening Star."
	ATURDAY, Sept. 28, 1895
1	MONDAY, Sept. 30, 189527,630
	TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 189527,84
1	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 189527,77
1	THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 189527,670
1	FRIDAY, Oct. 4, 199527,61
	1 720 1836 1 1 T

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, October 4, 1895-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the coples so counted are returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON, Cashier Evening Star Newspaper Co. Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of October, A. D. 1895. JESSE W. RAWLINGS.

Notary Public, D. C. MR. CASTLE TALKS

The New Hawaiian Minister on the Government's Position.

The Republic Stronger Than Eve and the Cholera the Only Thing That Troubles It.

A representative of The Star called on the Hawaiian minister, Mr. Castle, who has recently arrived to take charge of the legation. Mr. Castle arrived in this country in August, but reached Washington only a few days ago.

"I knew." he said, "that the President was not at Washington, and I could not be presented so as to formally enter upon my duties: therefore I took my time about coming here.

"My wife and I have been up in Massachusetts, my wife's former home, and then we spent two weeks in New. York just before coming to Washington. I have seen the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, Informally and I await the arrival of the President to be formally presented. I am greatly pleased with Secretary Olney. He impress-ed me as a man of high order. Of course, our meeting was informal."
"When are you to be presented to the President?"

President?"
"There has been no time fixed. It is not known just when the President will re-turn to Washington, but I presume I shan be received to formally present my papers soon after his arrival."

Situation in Hawail. "What is the situation in Hawaii accord-

ing to your last advices?" "Everything is quiet there as far as the

government is concerned. "The government is stronger than it ever was, and has proven its ability to take care of the islands. The cholera trouble is the most serious for the people of Hawaii just now, and I am anxious for news about that. Our son is there, and my wife and I are anxious to hear from him.
"According to the reports I have received, the mortality in proportion to the number of cases is greater than indicated in the

press.
"The press stated 80 cases and 40 deaths.
The official report, when there had been but 59 cases, recorded 50 as fatal. This comes from the Ignorant natives not disclosing themselves for treatment. Eighteen cases were not discoverd until after death.
The authorities were prompt to take hold
of the matter, and I am glad to hear that
the disease is subsiding. I think it is in

"Is there still a disposition toward an-

nexation to this country?" "Yes; the annexation sentiment is strong as ever, but there is no move being

strong as ever, but there is no move being made in the matter, and probably will not be for awhile. We do not want to make ourselves disagreeable. The government is in excellent condition.
"In the putting down of the revolt, which was much more serious than you realize here, the government showed its power, and no one now dcubts its strength. We are not aware of any danger threatening us, and there is no indication of foreign inter-

are not aware of any danger threatening us, and there is no indication of foreign interference in, our affairs.

"If there is any country that might give us trouble it is Japan, but we have given no occasion for that, and there is no present indication of the sort.
"I think that hawaii will be able to demonstrate that there is no just claim for indemnity to citizens of the United States growing out of the revolution, which established the present government. The government is strong and at peace." tablished the present government. government is strong and at peace."

A CREMATORY PERMIT.

One Taken Out This Afternoon at the District Building. Unless injunction proceedings are taken

out it will not be many days before the and dead animals of the city will be erected at the foot of South Capitol street. Late this afternoon Mr. S. H. Brown, the inventor of the crematory, applied to the building inspector for a permit to erect a one-story brick structure known as a cre-matory on the site of the old reduction plant. It was stipulated as a part of the permit

that the crematory was not to be erected within 200 feet of a dwelling. Mr. Brown within 200 feet of a dwelling. Mr. Brown paid his \$2 fee and went away with the permit. In conversation with a reporter of The Star he said work would be commenced at once and pushed as fast as possible. He could not tell exactly when the crematory would be completed, but would say that it was his purpose to put up a system second to none in the world.

GEN. MILES ARRIVES.

The New Commander of the Army ir

Washington, General Miles assumed command of the army this afternoon. He arrived here from New York at 1:45 o'clock over the Baltimore and Ohio road, and was met at the station by Adjt. Gen. Ruggles and other

He was accompanied by Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles and Master Miles, and by Col. Breck, A.A.G., and Capt. Michler of the cavalry of his staff. Gen. Miles visited the War De-partment late in the afternoon and ruid his respects to Secretary Lamont.

THE WALLER RECORD. Minister Eustis Has Received It and

It is Being Translated. Secretary Oiney received a cablegram his afternoon from Ambassador Eustis saying the record of the proceedings in the court-martial trial of ex-Consul Waller at Madagascar, and accompanying documents have been received at the foreign office at Paris, and are now being translated, pre-

A Negro Convict Lynched in the South.

HIS FINGERS POUNDED WITH CLUBS

His Corpse Thrown Into a Fire

AN ENRAGED FATHER

and Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., October 5.-Neal Smith, a negro convict, who recently out-raged a young white lady at Cole City, Ga., after beating her into insensibility, last night taken from the prison guards by a mob from Tennessee and Alabama and shot to death. Great excitement prevailed, and even the guard who had charge of the convict, allowing him to go about as a trusty, was roughly handled. No further

Smith was taken from the stockade used for confining prisoners by a mob, of not less than 200 men. The sheriff and jailer, Ed Cox. with several men, were on guard; out the crowd refused to listen to reason, and threatened to tear down the stockade and burn it unless Smith was delivered. Smith was then turned over to the crowd, who led him to a point near where the assault was committed. He confessed his guilt, and was then

reated to a torture which is unparalleled

After being mutilated in a frightful manner by the father, Wm. Henderson, who subsequently cut off the negro's ears, he was seized and held while one of the crowd pounded his fingers, joint by joint, one finger at a time, until the hand was a shapeess mass of bloody jelly.

This was because in the struggle to sub-due Miss Henderson he had bitten off one of her fingers. Each man in the crowd then took a turn at shooting at him, until, when he died, he must have had four or five pounds of lead in him.

He was literally shot to pieces, and the bloody pulp which only an hour before had seen Neal Smith was thrown into a hastily prepared pile of brush wood and burned intil not a scrap of bone remained.

Miss Henderson, his victim, is dying. ON MANHATTAN FIELD.

Prospects of Fine Contests This After-

MANHATTAN FIELD, New York, Octoper 5.-The athletic games between the 'Sons of Eli" and the Cantabs which are cheduled to take place here this afternoon promise to be very interesting.

The recent defeats which our English visitors have met with on land and water have stirred up the Cambridge men, and Capt. Horan declared today that his mer would do their best to turn the tide of illluck by their efforts this afternoon.

foreigners are undoubtedly very strong in the quarter, half and one mile runs, and they may possibly bring off the purdle on the turf to their benefit.

The American collegians are certain of ecuring the hammer and shot contests, as well as the one-hundred-yard dash. The Tale boys have a good chance of winning the high and broad jumps, and, in the opin-ion of experts, the hurdles will probably be the deciding events as to the supremacy of

he athletes.

The weather is excellent for outdoor athsetics, and the Englishmen feel much more confident of success in the several events which proved so disastrous to the L. A. C. epresentatives in their Waterloo of a fort-

light ago.
Before 2 fully 3,000 people had settled hemselves on the stands and bleachers.
The officers of the day were as follows:
Stewards—Montague Sherman, Oxford;
Wendell Baker, Harvard; Sherman Day and

J. H. Sherrill, Yale.
Referee—W. B. Curtis, N. Y. A. C. Judges -W.J. Oakley, Oxford; C. C. Cuyler, Prince-ton. Timekeepers-E. J. Wendell, Harvard; Guy Richards, Columbia. Starter-A. Jor-dan, N. Y. A. C. In summing up only firsts will count.

Much Interest in London.

LONDON, October 5.-Much interest is vinced here in the athletic contest_which is to take place in New York today beween the teams of Yale and Cambridge Universities, though it is generally believed that the event will be more or less of a

valkover for Yale. The withdrawal of Sanford, Yale's quarter mile runner, from the games today has created an excellent impression, although his action is spoken of in many quarters as being Quixotic, inasmuch as it is recog-nized here that he is perfectly aligible to

compete.
The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the Yale-Cambridge contest,

ays:
"Whether the match results in a consolation race victory for us or not, it should contribute to re-establish good feeling. It will not be the fault of our American entertainers if we lose, for they bave dis-played punctilious and almost unnecessary renercity in withdrawing their first string

quarter-mile runner.

"In our own case we should not have held that the fact that he did not run against Harvard as an invalidating circumstance, unless he had already run during the number of years fixed by the Americans are going to do thi

DISORDER IN CRETE.

furders and Other Acts of Lawless ness Are Frequent.

ATHENS, October 5.-Dispatches received from the Island of Crete say the situation of affairs there is very unsettled. Many robbery and other acts of lawlessness are of frequent occurrence. As a result, the

of frequent occurrence. As a result, the governor of Crete has offered to resign his position, and the matter is now understood to be under consideration.

The Cretans have been deeply impressed with the Armenian troubles at Constantinople. The latter, naturally, have been greatly magnified, and the inhabitants of the island have presented a long memorandum to the representatives of the powers against the Turkish administration of Crete.

THE NEW DIOCESE.

Action Will Soon Be Taken by the Bishops.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 5.—This morning the committee in the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention re perted favorably on the division of the diocese of Maryland, and the house unanimously adopted the report.

The house of bishops will act in a few days in the same way, and shortly after Pishop Paret will call a convention of the Pisnop Paret will call a convention of the new diocese of Washington to organize, then announcing his choice of diocese. Mr. John W. Foster is now addressing the bishops, deputies and a great audience in the Lyceum Theater on missions.

OPPOSED TO THE FIGHT.

The Mexican Press Almost Unanimous on the Subject.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 5.-President Diaz has said that as prize fighting has been forbidden by all the states in the American Union, it should not be tolerated here. The press is almost unanimous against allowing the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to occur in this country.

Gen. Mahone's Condition.

There is no change in Gen. Mahone's ondition. His physicians give no hope and are surprised at the vitality displayed by their patient. He may linger a day or two, but it would not be surprising if death should occur at any time.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS THE YEAR'S RECORD

The Star Will Give One of Its Fair Readers Washingtonians Have Enjoyed Better Health Than Formerly.

THE DECREASE IN DEATH RATES

Suggestions and Recommendations Folks are beginning to plan about Christ-mas already. Each year there must be about so much money laid by for a fund of Health Officer Woodward.

AN INTERESTING REPORT advance. Some way to earn a few extra

who have so few opportunities to swell their pin-money account. The Star pro-poses to help them out by making one of Health Officer Woodward today submitted to the Commissioners the annual report of the workings of his office for the past fiscal the most generous offers ever made by an American newspaper. It will give \$500 in year. The report sets forth:

gold to the cleverest woman in Washing-The total number of deaths occurring in the District of Columbia during the year How? That is an easy question to anspecified was 5,565, of which 3,114 were swer. The cleverest woman in Washington ought to be able to guess the conclusion of white and 2,451 colored. The death rate per annum was, therefore, 16.97 per 1,000 white romance without any difficulty. She will inhabitants, 28.18 per 1,000 colored inhabibe given a good chance. Beginning next tants, and 20.57 per 1,000 of the entire popu-Monday, the tale will be published, and for lation. about a month it will run through the

There were 5,565 deaths from all cause during the year. For the previous year they numbered 6,039. The decrease (474) is distributed as follows: Zymotic diseases 362; constitutional diseases, 12; local diseases, 29; developmental diseases, 52, and from violence, 19. An examination of the decrease according to the ages of the dece dents shows that the deaths during the first five years of life numbered 457 less during the year 1894-95 than during the year 1893-94, while the difference for all other age was but 17. Peculiarities of Epidemic Influenza

The deaths from zymotic diseases num pered 1,036, as against 1,398 in the pre ceding year. Of these 581 were white, with an annual death rate of 31.70, and 455 colored, with a rate of 52.30 per 10,000. The principal causes of mortality were diarrhoeal diseases (300), typhoid fever (178), rhoeal diseases (300), typhoid fever (178), diphtheria (124), epidemic influenza (67) and whooping cough (58). The fact of 87 deaths occurring from epidemic influenza illustrates how an infectious disease may, when once imported, become a permanent factor in the death rate, since this is the sixth year's presence of this disease. During the entire period it seems to have presented the same form of attack and in most cases reached a fatal result through sequelae, chiefly involving the lungs, brain or kidneys. at the publication omoe, Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, the complete and absolutely correct solution of "When the War Was Over," as it shall be disclosed in the final chapter of the story to be published Friday, November 15, in The Evening Star. If two or more complete and absolutely correct solutions are received the \$500 in gold will be divided equally.

of the total number of deaths from zy motic diseases, 906 were classed as mias-matic, amounting to 16.3 per cent of the total mortality from all causes. The white population suffered to the extent of 28.5 and the colored 44.0 per ten thousand.

Neglect to Record Births. There were 4.794 returns of births made during the year, of which 2,878 were white and 1,916 colored. Of the total births reported 624 were illegitimate, 104 being white and 520 colored. Compared with the year 1893-94, twenty-seven more illegitiyear 1883-34, twenty-seven more illegiti-mate births were reported among the whites and nineteen less among the color-ed. The births, as reported, fell short of the deaths by 771. They amounted to 86.1 per cent of the total mortality. Estimated from the increase in the pop-ulation a large number of births (probably 5,000) were not reported, as required by

prizes. The remaining twenty-five prizes of \$10 each will be awarded to the persons sending the twenty-five explanations next nearest to the fourth prize, as the judges may determine their merit.

3. The Star is pre-eminently a family newspaper and sits daily installment of a high grade serial story is a feature intended to especially confined it to the home circle. To emphasize—and advertise—the fact that The Star is a newspaper peculiarly suitable for women's reading, the further condition is made that the \$560 in prizes shall be faid only for explanations sent in by women and girls. All may read; but only women and girls may guess—and win the gold.

"When the War Was Over" will continue in daily installments until Friday, November 8, on which date-all but the final chapter will have been published. The interval between Friday, November 8, and Tuesday, November 12, six o'clock p.m., inclusive, will be allowed for the forwarding of guesses, and the final chapter will be published in The Star on Friday, November 15. Under no consideration whatever will guesses be received from any source and considered prior to Friday, November 8, or later than six o'clock p.m. November 12. For no reason whatever will guesses from any source be received or considered after six o'clock p.m. November 12. law. Decrease in the Death Rate. It is gratifying to note that at no previous time during the entire period for which definite information can be obtained, twenty years, were the death rates so low, either for the whole population or for the white or the colored element of it, as they were the year just ended. Especially gratifying is the decrease of death rate for the colored population (from 40.78 per 1,000 to 28.18). It is a matter of regret, however, that if remains even this high, and is so potent a factor in maintaining a high general death rate for the District

District. Among the white population taken as a ty-two years and three days, and in 1895
thirty-six years, nine months and twentytwo days, an increase of four years, nine
months and nineteen days. Further examination shows that this increase has not been confined to any one age period, but has been generally distributed.

The average age of colored decedents The average age of colored decedents has risen from twenty years, ten months and eleven days in 1881 to twenty-five years, eight months and twenty-seven days in 1895, an increase of four years, ten months and sixteen days, due chiefly to a

lessened infant mortality. Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. There were reported among the whites 35 cases of diphtheria, 91 of which were

fatal, and among the colored 117 cases, 33 of which were fatal, or a total of 412 ers, they will be permitted to secure from their local postmaster an indorsement on the back of the envelope in which their guesses are forwarded, indicating the day and hour of delivery of the letter to him, and such guesses will be accepted at the Washington post office on the day and hour certified. The indorsement, plainly written in ink, must be personally signed by the postmaster or acting postmaster.

4. Inquiries not considered fully answered nere will receive proper attention if addressed to "Prize Story Editor, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C." ases with 124 deaths. No localized outbreaks of diphtheria oc curred during the year. Improved methods of diagnosis have led to an altered conof diagnosis have led to an altered con-ception of the clinical symptoms of diph-theria. Mary cases which would have formerly been classed under that heading are now rejected on account of the ab-sence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus from the air passages as determined by bac-

sence of the Klebs-Lociller bacillus from the air passages as determined by bac-teriological tests.

During the past year there were reported among the whites 382 cases of scarlet fever, 14 of which were fatal, and among the colored 45 cases of scarlet fever, 2 of which were fatal, or a total of 427 cases and 16 deaths.

deaths.

The marriages reported to this lepartment were 2.391, as against 1,496 last year. Of these 1,411 were white and 980 colored. This large increase is partly due to the sudden and rigid application of what is known as the Edmunds law. There were, because 2.620 marriage therease issued by 6. "A complete and correct solution" can be made in the reader's own language and in the number of words necessary for an absolute thement of the reader's guess. It must discouse the mystery and such material facts of the plot revealed in the development of the story as may be deemed necessary by the judges to a clear and full explanation of the mystery.

The names and addresses of the winner or winners of the cash prizes will be publowever, 3,630 marriage licenses issued by the clerk of the court during the year showing, approximately, 1,239 failures on the part of those officiating at marriages to make the return to this department, as re-quired by law.

Scarlet Fever in the Schools.

The disease has, as a rule, been of a mild type. Several outbreaks of the disease occurred in schools, making it necessary to close the school and disinfect the sch room, and probably originated from mild een allowed, in ignorance of th of the disease, to continue at his school du ies. It is greatly to be regretted that there is no way of diagnosing such cases with certainty, but if parents would treat them as suspicious, and resort to isolation and disinfection, they would cause no trouble even in the absence of a positive diagnosis.

Isolation Hospital Needed.

Provision should be made for the speedy rection and equipment of a hospital for he reception of patients suffering from ninor contagious diseases, viz: diphtheria scarlet fever and measles. Twice appro priations have been made for this purpose but without effect, the building erected with the first appropriation being now used (without authority of law) for a nurses home, and the use of the second appropria tion having been prevented by subsequen The Smallpox Outbreak

Dr. Woodward gives a history of the mallpox outbreak, and says it cost \$15,000

Jas. E. Barnes, part original lot 6, sq. 733; \$10. Chas. F. Benjamin, trustee, to Mary E. Coates, part lot A, sq. 573; \$1. Clara V. Gessford to Inez M. Green, lot 21, sq. 969; \$10. Diller F. Groff to Robt. Huston, part lot 2, blk. 15, Brightwood Park; \$2,000. Jno. G. Holden et ux. to Marie L. Martinez, lot 18, sq. 70, Petworth; \$10. Edgar R. Musser to Delia A. Holl, lot 37, sq. 617; \$5,290. Rosina M. Mayer to Wm. Birney, lot 30, sq. 533; \$1,706.27. Margaret S. Rogers to Thos. G. Hensey, part original lot 3, sq. 457; \$10. George Truesdell et ux. to Mildred H. Parker, lots 1, 2 and 2z, sq. 9, Eckington; \$10. Almena B. Williams to Wm. W. Winfree, lot 56, blk. 30, Columbia Heights; \$10. Thos. E. Waggaman and Jno. W. Pilling, trustees, to Geo. A. Jordan, lot 59, sq. 190; \$3,400. o quell it. He says under this head: Vaccine physicians should be employed constantly to vaccinate those unable to ay for such service, and the law relating o the admission of unvaccinated children to the admission of unvaccinated children and others to schools and institutions should be rigidly enforced. And, finally, there should be an epidemic fund at the disposal of this department.

Forced economy of men and appliances at the outbreak of an epidemic is apt to be disastrous, as it is at the outbreak of a

Baltimore Markets.

Baltim

on account of the presence of smallpox, they have to vaccinate the poor by hundreds. An effort should be made to secure remuneration for the physicians to the

rease in the population of the surrou

ing country ground suitable for cemetery

purposes is becoming scarce, and the ne-cessity for laws governing their location and management is more apparent. There is at present no restriction upon the loca-

tion of cemeteries, upon the number of graves in a given area or upon the depth of graves; nor does the law require any record of interments and disinterments to be kept

While the majority of them are conducted in a satisfactory manner, there are

ed in a satisfactory manner, there are some that are not.

The requirement that a plat of a cemetery showing the location and number of each lot be filled in the office of the recorder of deeds has, according to the decision of that officer, been repealed by the act of August 24, 1894, which prohibits the filing of any plat of any subdivision in his office. There is, therefore no way of officering the state of the sta

filing of any plat of any subdivision in his office. There is, therefore, no way of officially recording the plats of cemeteries to be hereafter established.

Laws should be enacted to remedy existing defects.

The public burying ground, potter's field, situated on reservation 13, is fast encroaching on the grounds belonging to the small-pox hospital. It will soon be necessary to purchase another site for its extension, or to erect a crematory, in which the bodies of paupers can be burned. The latter plan is the better. An appropriation should be asked for that purpose.

Public Baths and Food Supply.

free bathing beach. It is available, how-

ever, only for a small part of the year, and

to a comparatively small number of peo-

ple. Many of the poor are at all times without sufficient means of securing per-

soral cleanliness. As a matter relating to public health, this is of interest to the entire community, but especially to the large number of householders who find it necessarry to employ domestic servants, but are unable to provide bathing facilities for them. Public baths should be provided for their accommodation

A Public Abattoir Recommended.

The inspection of meat would be greatly

facilitated by the establishment of a public

abattoir. Such an institution would render

practicable an examination of live stock

prior to slaughter. It would prevent un-

necessary cruelty in butchering, and would

do away with the numerous slaughter houses now scattered throughout the Dis-trict to the annoyance, if not the injury, of neighbors, and the depreciation of the value of adjoining property.

The Service Criticised.

He gives a history of the garbage serv

The service during the past year was far

from being a model one. The total num-ber of complaints received at this office

during the twelve months was 4.142. Some

ice, and says:

the health department.

Continual Sources of Pollution.

is well to clearly recognize the existence throughout the District of an indefinite

Estimates for the Next Year.

For the conection and unsposal of garbage and dead animals, \$57,000.

For the prevention of the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria and other minor contagious diseases, including the establishment and maintenance of a bacteriological laboratory and disinfecting service, to be immediately available, \$15,000.

Contingent expenses, \$4,000.

For the erection of an administration building, isolation ward, stable, mortuary, and discharging room in connection with the smallpox hospital, and for the equipment of these buildings and of those already erected, \$15,000.

ready erected, \$15,000.

For the relief of the poor—Twenty physicians to the poor, at \$480 per annum, \$9,600; drugs, printing, etc., \$3,760.

Bultimore Markets.

year are respectfully submitted:

One health officer, \$3,000.

This District has recenty established a

poor, for the extraordinary work done in this way during the past year to increase the salary to \$40 per month, and to provide each one with a telephone. Prices Kept Stationary Around the Opening. Cemeteries in the District.

There are now in this District thirty-eight cemeteries in operation and one closed, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved August 3, 1894. With the rapid THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINING SHARES

Armenian Troubles Are a Disturbing Factor.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, October 5.-The absence of mportant business this morning and the nharmonious attitude of the professional element served to keep prices stationary around the opening level. London cables reflected considerable irregularity in the market for international issues, and con-

ributed little to the day's trading.
Private advices from Paris and London indicate a somewhat steadier tone in the market for South African mining shares, market for South African mining shares, but a feeling of uneasiness for the future is distinctly marked. The Armenian troubles are also a disturbing factor in European speculation and may hasten the climax of the mining boom.

The speculative situation is unmistakably favorable to improved values, but available resources are undeveloped, and consequently merely discourage short selling, instead of inspiring confidence in the opposite side of the market.

of the market.

A few stocks, mainly the industrial shares, are likely to be given the preference over the list in general for some time to come, and special influences will be brought to

ard special influences will be brought to bear upon them.

Chicago Gas sold up 1 per cent during the day on buying for both accounts. Relieved of legal annoyances and reorganized under the management of experienced financiers, the earning capacity of this property should afford sufficient grounds for improving the market position of the stock.

The large holdings accumulated for a long time prior to the announcement of the reorganization scheme may overshadow the market for a time, however, as at the present price handsome profits would be realized.

Sugar gold down made to the stock of the control of the reserved of the control of the control

ent price handsome profits would be realized.

Sugar sold down moderately during the morning under professional operations, and the street continues to be divided on the probable direction of future activity.

The railway list has become almost wholly neglected, and is not likely to develop any interesting features until the room's right to determine values is disputed to a greater extent than it now is.

The weekly banking operations have resulted in a loss of more than seven millions to the banks on account of the movement of currency to interior points. A contraction in loans is also reflected by comparison with one week ago, which is an undesirable and unexpected feature of the report. The decrease in deposits is merely consistent with the losses in the items named.

The detailed statement follows: Reserve decreased, \$3,24,550; loans decreased, \$1.174,000; specie decreased, \$734,300; deposits decreased, \$3,347,000, and circulation increased, \$151,600.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

during the twelve months was 4,142. Some of these were due to carelessness on the part of householders, but many to neglect on the part of the contractor. Unfortunately, there was no remedy for either until the spanoriation act of March 2, 1895. Under these specifications the health officer can impose upon the contractor fines for neglect; he can collect garbage and dead animals and charge the cost of such collection to the contractor, and he can employ garbage inspectors at the contractor's expense. It is hoped that an improved service will result when the new contract goes into operation. The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 89 Broadway. tractor's expense. It is hoped that an improved service will result when the new contract goes into operation.

It is not necessary to explain the importance of sewers for to give a detailed statement of the localities where they are needed. It may be broadly stated that they are needed in every part of the District, and especially in our rapidly growing suburbs, as Brightwood, Tenleytown, Takoma Park, Brookland and others. It is greatly to be hoped that some general system of sewers will be constructed and in operation before an epidemic of cholera or a further increase in our already too high typhold fever death rate occurs to emphasize the need of such a measure. Sewers will not, however, serve their purpose unless the owners of abutting property can be made to connect such property with them and to replace box privies with proper water closets. A law should be speedily enacted to accomplish this purpose. Since sewers are constructed chiefly at public expense the government should require that their use be not neglected by the individual to the detriment of the community.

Better Laboratory Needed. krie
Louisville & Nashville... 62% 62% 62%
Long Island Traction
Metropolitan Traction... There should be renewed effort to provide the District with a properly equipped bacteriological laboratory in connection with U. S. Leather...
New Jersey Central...
118
New York Central...
102
N. Y. & N. Eng. Cta...
N. Y. C. & St. Louis...
Northern Pacific...
Northern Pacific...
North American...
5%
Ont. & Western...
18%
Pacific Mall...
81% The analysis of milk was interfered with by the passage of the act to regulate the sale of milk and the changed conditions resulting therefrom. Investigations have been sulting therefrom. Investigations have been made of substances submitted by the coroner, the Police Court and the police department. The equipment of the laboratory is not, however, sufficiently complete to conduct the delicate tests required in cases of suspected criminal poisoning where the life or death of an accused person may depend upon the result. Pacific Mail. 81%
Phila & Reiding. 21
Phila & Reiding. 21
Pullman Pail Car Co.
Bouthern Railway, Pfd. 88%
Phila Traction. 65%
Texas Pacific. 113%
Tenn. Coal & Iron. 43%
Union Pacific. 143%
Wabash. Until the recommendations in the pre-Wabash, Pfd.
Wabash, Pfd.
Wheeling & L. Erie, Pfd.
Wiceling & L. Erie, Pfd.
Western Union Tel.
Wisconain Central.
Silver 92% 98% 92% 15% 16 15% 46% 48% 48% 92% 92% 92% 22% 15% 48% 92% ceding paragraph are carried into effect it

nroughout the District of an indefinite number of privies, constantly polluting the atmosphere, and, in many instances, the soil and the well water. Since these must necessarily exist, for some time at least, they should be regulated by proper laws to replace or to supplement those now in Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—American Security and Trust, 10 at 140.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s. registered, 111½ bid. U. S. 4s. coupon, 111½ bid. U. S. 4s. 1925, 122 bid. U. S. 5s. 1004, 115½ bid. U. S. 4s. 1925, 122 bid. U. S. 5s. 1004, 115½ bid. Water stock 7s. 1901, currency, 116 bid. Water stock 7s. 1901, currency, 116 bid. Water stock 7s. 1901, currency, 116 bid. Water stock 7s. 1901, currency, 118 bid. 3.65s. runding, currency, 112 bid. 3½s, registered, 2-19s. 100 bid. Water stock 7s. 1901, currency, 118 bid. 3.65s. funding, currency, 112 bid. 3½s, registered, 2-19s. 100 bid. Water stock 7s. 1904, currency, 112 bid. 3½s, registered, 2-19s. 100 bid. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s. 2d, 178 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112½ bid, 113½ asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 85 bid, 90 asked. Egington Railroad 6s, 100 bid, 102 asked. Columnia Railroad 6s, 100 bid, 102 asked. Columnia Railroad 6s, 100 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 114 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 125 bid. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 138 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 100 bid, 103 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, A. and O., 100 bid. Washington Market Company inp. 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 106 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 102 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 100 bid. Olumbia, 131 bid. 140 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End. 106 bid. 107 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End. 106 bid. 107 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End. 106 bid. 107 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End. 106 bid. 107 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End. 106 bid. 107 asked. Capital, 116 bid. West End. 106 bid. 107 asked. Capital, 116 bid. Metropolitan, 25 bid. 100 asked. Lincoln, 96 bid. Olio, 82 bid. 100 asked. Echington, 18 bid. 30 asked. Bid. 100 asked. Capital, 101 bid. Metropolitan, 55 bid. 100 asked. Columbia, 40 bid. 140 asked. Washington Escurity and Trust, 130 bid. 140 asked. Washington Escurity and Trust, 130 bid. 140 as Washington Stock Exchange. The following estimates for the ensuing One chief inspector, who shall be a physician and act as deputy health officer, \$1,-Sician and act as deputy health officer, \$1,-\$120. Fifteen sanitary and food inspectors at \$1,200: \$8,000. One sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a practical chemist, and inspect cairy products, \$1,800. One sanitary and food inspector to assist chemist, etc., \$500.

Two sanitary and food inspectors, who shall be veterinary surgeons, and act as inspectors of live stock, dairy farms, etc., at \$1,200-\$2,400. inspectors of live stock, dairy farms, etc., at \$1,200-\$2,400.

One inspector of marine products, \$1,-200.

One chief clerk and deputy health officer, \$1,800.
One clerk, \$1,400.
Four clerks, two of whom may also act as sanitary and food inspectors, at \$1,200, \$4,800. One clerk, \$1,000.
One messenger and janitor, \$000.
One poundmaster, \$1,200.
Laborers at not exceeding \$40 per month, Ambulance driver, \$480.
For rent of office and stable, \$1,120.
For support of chemical laboratory, \$1,000.
For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals, \$57,000.
For the presention of the spread of scenlet

67% 67% 67%

S. Electric Light, 135 bid, 140 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 35 bid, 40 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 35 bid, 40 asked.

Franklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 68 bid. Corcoran, 55 bid. Potomac, 68½ bid, 75 asked. Arlington, 140 bid. German-American, 165 bid. 290 asked.

National Union, 10 bid, 15 asked. Columbia, 18 bid. Rigss, 7½ bid, 8½ asked. Feople's, 6 bid, 6½ asked.

Itile Insurance. Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 107 bid, 116 asked. Columbia, Title, 7 bid, 8 asked.

Title Insurance. Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 107 bid, 116 asked. Columbia, Title, 7 bid, 8 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 50 bid, 60 asked. American Graphophone, 2½ bid, 3½ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washinaton Market, 14 bid. Great Fails Ice, 130 bid, 140 asked. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 100 asked. Lincoln Hall, 60 bid. Mergenthaler Linotype, 225 bid, 230 asked.

*Ex div.

*Ex div. Grain and Cotton Markets. tton and grain markets, reported by W bs, stock, grain and cotton broker, 1421 F GRAIN.

High. Low. Close. 00%, 594, 594, 594, 68, 8 68, Wheat De May..... Corn—Dec..... May..... Oats—Dec.... Lard-Jan. May. Ribs-Jan

Open. 601/6 281/4 281/4 201/6 9.50 9.77 5.82 5.97 4.85 COTTO: Open. 8.81 8.88 8.96 Low. 8.80 8.87 8.95 9.08 High. 8.88 8.95 9.03 9.14